

DAILY REPORT

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ABE BRIEFS U.S. ENVOY ON DEFENSE BUDGET HIKE

0W120345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 12 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday explained to American Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield a Cabinet decision to give the Defense Agency a 6.88 percent increase in its request for the 1984 fiscal budget. The request, generally called the ceiling in Japan because it is the maximum amount the Finance Ministry allots ministries and government agencies in drafting a new budget, can be changed.

Last year, the ministry gave the Defense Agency a 7.3 percent increase in setting the ceiling for its fund for the current fiscal year. But in the end, the Defense Agency wound up with an actual increase of 6.5 percent in defense outlays. The 6.88 percent rise in the ceiling in the budget draft represented that much increase from the yen 2,754 billion (about \$11.5 billion) actually allocated to the defense agency for the present fiscal year ending next March 31. Mansfield paid a call on the foreign minister as the ambassador will go on vacation in the United States for several weeks. Abe said that the government also decided to increase funds for official development aid by up to 11.4 percent, while other expenditures would be reduced generally by 10 percent.

Mansfield was quoted as telling Abe that he welcomed the efforts by the Japanese Government to increase the defense budget, but he did not make any further comment on the matter, according to officials. On the scheduled visit by President Ronald Reagan to Japan in November, Mansfield revealed that the Asian tour would also include Thailand and the Philippines in addition to originally planned Indonesia and South Korea. He added, therefore, the president will have not much time to spend in Japan, the officials said.

SOVIET FLOATING DOCK SIGHTED OFF NAGASAKI

0W120437 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 12 KYODO -- A Soviet floating dock with an estimated repairing capacity for up to 30,000-ton class ships was spotted Tuesday by a Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force [MSDF] antisubmarine patrol plane, MSDF announced. The announcement said the floating dock was sighted about 55 kilometers west of Fukue island in Nagasaki Prefecture around 9 a.m. Towed by a Soviet commercial ship, the dock was apparently on its way to the Soviet Far East from the Black Sea. It is about 250 meters long and 40 meters wide, MSDF said. It carried two ships -- a 250-ton class small freighter and a 20-ton class boat. Previously, a Soviet floating dock was spotted in September 1980.

PRC ESCHEWS REPRESENTATION AT HIJACKERS' TRIAL

0W111103 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 11 KYODO -- China has no intention of sending any representatives to South Korea to attend the trial of six Chinese hijackers opening on July 18 in Seoul, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. China thus ruled out the possibility of Chinese officials giving testimony at the trial of the six who hijacked a Chinese domestic airliner on May 5. The six Chinese ordered the plane to land in South Korea and sought asylum in Taiwan.

Beijing's decision was regarded as a gesture toward North Korea, which was reportedly displeased with the official-level contacts between China and South Korea which followed the incident. China and South Korea have no diplomatic relations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INVOLVED IN KUNO'S N. KOREA VISIT

OW081255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry was involved indirectly in proposals made by Japanese parliamentarians to Pyongyang for establishment of a trade liaison office and exchange of journalists, ministry sources said Friday. The sources said a top Foreign Ministry official discussed the proposals in an unofficial capacity with Chuji Kuno, a senior lawmaker, before he went to Pyongyang. Kuno, president of the Dietmen's League for Japan-(North) Korea Friendship and a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), made the proposals during recent visit to Pyongyang.

He went to Pyongyang to negotiate the renewal of the private fishery agreement between the two countries which expired in June last year. His efforts were fruitless. To promote exchanges between Japan and North Korea in the absence of diplomatic relations, Kuno proposed establishment of the liaison office and exchange of journalists, diplomatic sources said. To prevent possible unfavorable influence these proposals could have on relations between Japan and South Korea, the Japanese Government Friday informed South Korea of the proposals.

ROK OFFICIAL OPPOSES TIES WITH NORTH KOREA

OW111425 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul July 11 KYODO -- South Korea expressed opposition Monday to any moves toward increased interchanges between Japan and North Korea. Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won conferred with Japanese Ambassador to South Korea Toshikazu Maeda at the Foreign Ministry Monday afternoon. No touched on reports referring to moves toward increased interchanges between Japan and North Korea and said if they were true, such moves would be not desirable for friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo. He asked Maeda to check the reports with his Tokyo government.

No apparently alluded to reports which said Japanese dietmen visited Pyongyang recently and proposed establishment of a trade liaison office and exchange of press correspondents, even though Japan and North Korea do not have diplomatic relations. The ambassador told No that there has been no change in Japan's friendly policy toward South Korea. He also said there has been no change in Tokyo's basic policy toward North Korea.

SAKURAUCHI SAYS ROK'S CHON MAY VISIT IN 1984

OW111147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 11 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Monday South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan may not take place until next year. Sakurauchi made the remark to newsmen after he reported to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his just completed trip to Seoul. Sakurauchi was in the South Korean capital from last Wednesday through Sunday. He paid a call on Chon during his stay.

He told Nakasone the president highly appreciated the Prime minister's visit to Seoul in January this year. Sakurauchi told reporters that Chon's trip to Japan in response to an invitation extended by Nakasone will be discussed through bilateral diplomatic channels. However, he said the proposed trip may not be realized within this year.

MITSUBISHI ACCEPTS IRAQI OIL FOR OVERDUE DEBTS

OW120435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 12 KYODO -- Following Marubeni Corp.'s lead, Mitsubishi Corp. has agreed in principle to receive part of Iraqi payments for construction projects in oil, company officials said Tuesday. The company has also agreed to a two-year delay in payments falling due this year, they said. Marubeni signed a similar agreement with the Iraqi Government last Wednesday.

Under the financing agreement, signed in Baghdad Sunday, delinquent Iraqi payments for 1982, amounting to \$44 million, will be settled with a supply of crude oil. Of payments falling due this year, amounting to \$43 billion, 10 percent will be made in monthly installments this year and the balance in the next two years. Another trading company, Sumitomo Corp., is expected to follow suit.

EXTRAORDINARY DIET SESSION TO BE CONVENED 18 JULY

OW120433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 12 KYODO -- An extraordinary Diet session to follow the June 26 House of Councillors election will be convened next Monday, the government decided Tuesday. The duration of the session is yet to be negotiated with opposition parties. But the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are proposing to hold the session for six days.

JSP TO ANNOUNCE PLANS TO ELECT CHAIRMAN 19 JULY

OW111303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 11 KYODO -- An election to choose a successor to Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ichio Asukata, who has decided to resign, will be gazetted next Tuesday, July 19, and candidates for the post will be registered on July 28. This election timetable was worked out by JSP executives as of Monday.

The party's Central Executive Committee will decide to hold the regular party convention on September 7 to elect the new party executives. If approval is obtained from the national meeting of secretaries-general to be held on Thursday, the Central Executive Committee will gazette the chairmanship election on July 19.

Because the JSP executives hope that candidates for the chairmanship will be trimmed down to one, there is a possibility of a new JSP chairman being informally named on July 28, observers said.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AIR TREATY REVISION -- Tokyo 4 Jul KYODO -- Japan and France Monday agreed to make a partial amendment to their bilateral civil aviation agreement with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and French Ambassador to Japan Andre Ross exchanging official notes, Foreign Ministry officials said. Japan Air Lines (JAL) received beyond-flight rights to Zurich for its present Tokyo-Paris route and Air France an extension of its Paris-Tokyo route to Seoul, the officials said. JAL has tentatively operated the Tokyo-Paris-Zurich route once a week since last January and Air France is scheduled to extend one of four weekly Paris-Tokyo flights to Seoul. But the airlines cannot transport passengers solely on the Paris-Zurich and Tokyo-Seoul routes, the officials stressed. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 4 Jul 83 OW]

11 JULY SR-71 VIOLATIONS OF AIRSPACE REPORTED

SK111607 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] On 11 July, between 1309 and 1317 the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are continuously aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, infiltrated a SR-71 spy plane deep into the skies over the territorial waters east of Kosong of our country, flying it to the skies over the coastal area of Sonpong County of North Hamgyong Province; and following this, between 1450 and 1458 they infiltrated again it into the skies over the territorial waters east of Sonpong County, flying it to the skies over the coastal area of Kosong thus committing spy activities.

Such spy activities by the U.S. imperialists have numbered 16 since 6 June.

Such spy activities are being committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors at the same time that they are further accelerating preparations for a new war by continuously dragging war equipment into South Korea under the excuse of the so-called military superiority of the North and threat from the North. This shows that the rascals' war provocation maneuvers have become more unscrupulous.

VRPR SPECIAL ARTICLE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK091410 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Special article: "South Korean Reporters and Journalists Should Become the Vanguard Standardbearers in the Anti-U.S. Struggle for National Salvation"]

[Text] According to Pyongyang radio, the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace was held in Pyongyang from 2 to 6 July. Participating in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, which was held in the midst of great expectation and interest of the progressive journalists of the world and public masses, were some 169 delegations and delegates from 118 nations and 17 international organizations from the 5 continents of the world, including the delegation from HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of our RPR.

Arranging a grand banquet for the conference participants, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech entitled "Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves Toward Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence."

In his speech, profoundly analyzing the present situation prevailing in the world, the great leader unfolded before the world's public masses and the progressive journalists a path of struggle for shattering imperialist moves toward aggression and war and safeguarding peace and independence.

Viewing this historic speech by the great leader as an epochally significant event in mankind's joint struggle against imperialism and for friendship and peace and in the development of the progressive journalists' international movement, the participants of the conference unanimously approved and supported it, adopting it as the official document of the conference. Also, the participants adopted a letter, expressing warm thanks and wishing long life and good health to the great leader, who, devoting his whole life to the fatherland and the cause of mankind's liberation, has been making a precious contribution to the development of the world's progressive journalists' international movement and who has given all consideration to the convenience of the participants and to guaranteeing the success of the conference.

The progressive journalists from the five continents of the world who participated in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists, although they did not share the same political views, languages and customs, seriously discussed the common tasks and duties facing the world's progressive journalists out of the unanimous aspiration to achieve the anti-imperialist and independence cause, and reached unanimous agreements on what they discussed.

The conference unanimously adopted a declaration of the conference reflecting the unanimous aspirations and yearnings of the progressive journalists of the world and public masses, a letter of appeal to the world's journalists in connection with the Korean peninsula problems, and a letter to South Korean men of the press.

In particular, in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists the head of the delegation of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of our RPR, made a keynote report on world journalists' support to and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification. Following this, delegates took the floor and condemned the aggression and fascist suppression, war policy and splitist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, expressing absolute support to and solidarity with our people in their righteous struggle for the cause of national reunification.

Not only is this an expression of their unsparing support for our people who are struggling for independence, democracy and reunification, but also it is an unlimited encouragement to our people, giving them fresh strength and courage.

The world's progressive journalists participating in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists, unanimously regarding the great leader's historic speech as a weapon for struggle and militant banner, expressed their firm resolve to wonderfully fulfill the noble mission and duty they were assigned to before the times and history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the hands of the progressive journalists the pen should become a mighty weapon against imperialists, and their writings should become an indictment against the enemy of peace.

Owing to the fascist suppression, war commotions, and splitist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which are becoming exacerbated with each passing day, our people are under a serious situation, torn between subjugation and liberation, peace and nuclear war, division and reunification.

This is an urgent matter determining whether we will live or die, an important matter determining whether or not we will defend peace and security in Asia and in the world.

So, the progressive journalists who participated in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists, unanimously and indignantly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring, strongly demanded that the Yankee aggressors withdraw from this land so that reunification of our country can be achieved at an early date.

The South Korean men of the press should join in this just call. The tasks and mission facing our journalists are weighty. The mission of the press is to advocate justice and truth, to condemn and indict social evils and injustice of all description, and to let the people know the truth.

On the road of implementing this noble mission, the conscientious men of the press in South Korea have bravely fought without ever yielding to fascist suppression and are fighting now, too.

Our public masses are thirsting for the righteous voice of the journalists, a voice which is also an urgent demand of reality. The South Korean journalists should respond to the (?prayer) of the public masses and the demands of the times. Instead of turning a deaf ear to the grave reality of the present era or fawning upon or succumbing to dictatorial power or living a humiliating life, South Korean men of the press, by becoming the vanguard standardbearers in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, should oppose the aggression, fascist suppression and war policy and splittist schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and bravely join in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, peace, and reunification.

Our journalists should make their own pen a powerful weapon and a dagger trained on the aggressors and traitors and should see to it that their writings become an indictment against the enemy of our public masses, condemning and denouncing them.

Our journalists should strongly condemn and denounce the forcible occupation of South Korea by the United States, human rights abuses, and the nuclear war maneuvers aimed at annihilating our people and should expose to the whole world their aggressive nature and wily neocolonial tricks. At the same time, instead of becoming a mouthpiece serving the reactionary ideological blockade and the slanderous anticommunist propaganda staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- who are trying to root out from the minds of our public masses the consciousness of national independence and the spirit of anti-U.S. resistance -- the South Korean men of the press should stand up against them.

The South Korean men of the press should widely report on the righteous anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy of our patriotic public masses from all walks of life to let the world know about the struggle, raise their voice of solidarity in positive support of their struggle and should join the ranks of struggle.

In addition, they should oppose the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and bravely join together with the public masses from all walks of life, in the sacred, patriotic struggle to achieve national reunification by way of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

By deeply wakening up to the noble mission and duty they are assigned before the times and history, the journalists should live up their role as the vanguard standardbearers of the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

PRC YOUTH GROUPS SEND LETTERS ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK120125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 12 (KCNA) -- Letters of solidarity came from the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students' Federation, the Executive Bureau of the National Union of Students of Syria and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth to their Korean counterparts on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation says: The 250 million Chinese youth and students have consistently supported the noble cause of the Korean people, youth and students for national reunification and resolutely supported the five-point policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea set forth by President Kim Il-song.

We bitterly condemn the United States for stationing its troops in South Korea and interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the South Korean authorities strangling democracy and hampering the reunification of the country.

A letter from the Executive Bureau of the National Union of Students of Syria expresses full solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle against all forms of plots of imperialism to strangle the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is building a peaceful, progressive socialist society under the wide leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A letter from the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth strongly condemns all the aggressive provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by deploying large quantities of nuclear weapons and mass destruction weapons in South Korea and shipping even neutron weapons there.

NODONG SINMUN REPEATS CALL FOR IPU BOYCOTT

SK110614 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 10 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 11 July commentary: "Wholesale Suppression To Remain Secure in Power"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is further intensifying the fascist suppression of the people.

According to a report, the puppet police headquarters has decided to continue playing at wholesale control, scheduled to last until October, until the end of this year under the pretext of the establishment of social order.

The puppets are frantically running wild in strengthening the suppressive system, while greatly increasing suppressive forces -- including policemen and guards -- ensuring suppressive equipment, and establishing a resident's reporting system. The clique has, in particular, decided to select about 27,880 people as the principal objects of surveillance and to put them under a special surveillance.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is perpetrating such maneuvers under the pretext of preventing possible social disturbances and of establishing order with the approach of the IPU conference.

The establishment of order, about which the puppets are babbling, is, in other words, the strengthening of the suppressive system and synonymous with suppression of the people. Those who the clique adopts as the objects of suppression, are, needless to say, the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea who are turning out to struggle under the anti-U.S. slogan for independence and antifascist slogan for democratization. All facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique is trying to abuse the IPU conference to block the people's patriotic advance by further suppressing them and to tackle the crises which it is facing.

In South Korea today, the anti-foreign forces and antidictatorship sentiments are growing with each passing day. This is a due result of the reactionary rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. By fabricating two koreas, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is striving to leave South Korea forever under the colonial rule and subordination of the United States and Japan and to gratify its sordid greed for power.

Trying to ignite a new war on the Korean peninsula as a shock brigade to execute the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the puppets are maneuvering to actively join in a scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and to introduce even neutron bombs into South Korea. The military, fascist rule of the puppet clique is entering an unprecedentedly vicious stage. All of these are enraging the people.

The outcry of indignation demanding: "U.S. get out!" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" are bursting forth at various places of South Korea, and antiwar sentiments are increasing there. The youths and students, who are resolute for justice and democracy, are turning out in succession to the antigovernment struggle in defiance of the horrendous atmosphere of fascism and terror, and the democratic personages from all walks of life are stoutly resisting the dictatorial system.

With the IPU conference as an excuse, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to case the political unrest somewhat by binding the people to the system of military, fascist clubs and trying to hike the price of its dirty body by giving the impression abroad that stability dwells in South Korea. The situation prevailing in South Korea is arousing concern from the world's just social circles.

The Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique, which is seeking security of power through the open suppression of the people under the pretext of guaranteeing an international meeting, cannot avoid the denunciation of the South Korean and the world's people.

One should give deep thought to the fact that, if one goes to the Seoul IPU conference, in defiance of the abnormal situation in South Korea, this will result in backing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's bloody suppression of the people.

SOUTH KOREAN FAMILY REUNION CAMPAIGN SCORED

SK100904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 9 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 10 July commentary: "Premeditated Slanderous Show"]

[Text] In South Korea a special broadcasting program has been on for some time now to reunite displaced families. The broadcast to reunite displaced families, arranging for the displaced families in the South to meet in front of the microphone and letting them speak according to a scenario written in advance, is going on far into the night.

The puppets are staging a farce, arranging meetings on the air, mobilizing all the government-sponsored propaganda means available, sounding out on humanitarianism.

The campaign to reunite displaced families is far from being prompted by a merciful motive to relieve the sufferings of the displaced families. The South Korean puppets are raving that the campaign to reunite displaced families is a consummation of invisible anti-communist education.

The president of the puppet Red Cross issued a talk on 6 July blaming us because the displaced families divided between the North and the South not being able to meet each other, ascribing this to the North's lack of cooperation. He proposed reopening the Red Cross talks to find a solution to the problem of displaced families.

This is a scheme to divert the attention of the South Korean people opposing the ring and the U.S. imperialists, thereby attempting to escape the crisis. It is also a tactic designed to restore their reputation at home and abroad by disguising themselves as interested in humanitarianism, and to smoothly hold the international event scheduled in Seoul.

In South Korea there were hundreds of thousands of families displaced during the war. It is surprising and incredible from the humanitarian point of view that so many families in South Korea have remained displaced for the 30 years since the end of the war, not knowing the whereabouts of each other. Moreover, the puppets are now making a belated fuss about the problem of displaced families, thereby revealing the deceptive and slanderous nature of the campaign to reunite the displaced families that has been invented by the puppets.

It is our consistent position that the families and relatives displaced between the North and the South should be reunited and that their sufferings should be relieved as soon as possible. Ever since 1971 when the issue of reuniting the families displaced between North and South was first raised between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South, we have proposed an agenda for free exchanges, visits, exchanges of letters and reunion between the displaced families, relatives and friends, and have made sincere efforts to realize them.

None of our realistic proposals, aiming at extensively relieving the sufferings of our fellow countrymen on a humanitarian basis, were realized and the talks were disrupted because the puppets obstructed the progress of the talks by presenting the unreasonable theory on the characteristics of the Red Cross, a theory on a step-by-step procedure, and the theory on sequential process, thus prolonging the talks, and finally by staging a large-scale military exercise against us near the Military Demarcation Line around Panmunjom, where the contacts of the two parties were in progress, thus creating tension in North-South relations.

In an attempt to rupture the negotiations, the puppets refused our just proposal aimed at achieving free passage for the separated families and relatives, and outrageously insisted on adopting a card system with the aid of the International Red Cross.

No matter what slanderous propaganda they may employ, the South Korean puppets can never reverse this stark fact.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which once again is clamoring about the question of the separated families, is a group of military fascists more vicious than the preceding dictator and a group of people who have no qualification whatsoever to twaddle about humanism.

Even today, the blood shed by thousands of the Kwangju citizens who were killed under the tracks of the tanks driven by the Chon Tu-hwan ring or stabbed to death by the commandos' bayonets still stains the streets of Kwangju.

The citizens who were ruthlessly massacred as the targets of the puppets' indiscriminate armed attack and carnage operations were innocent men and women, the aged and the young, who turned out in the streets with their bare hands, calling for the abolition of martial law, democracy, and national reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is devoted to North-South confrontation, suppressing by bayonet the patriots and the democratic forces demanding national reunification, is even hatching a wicked plot to put its fellow countrymen under a pall of nuclear calamities by shipping neutron bombs into South Korea, which has already been turned into a nuclear base.

It is a consequence of the vicious, barbarous rule of the puppets, which forbids people to freely move about and makes them fear their own comings and goings or contact each other, that the separated families had to live without knowing whether their family members are alive or dead.

The campaign for tracing, finding and reuniting the separated families that the puppets suddenly launched is a puppet game designed to deceive public opinion. Up until today, people in South Korea who called for national reunification, contacts and exchanges between the North and South and free passage of the people, have been subject to suppression without exception, and many people have fallen victims to such suppression. The hand of the puppets' suppression is stretched out even to the compatriots abroad.

A fellow in the position of secretary general of the DJP, Chon Tu-hwan's private political party, appearing before Korean compatriots residing in New York, U.S.A., said that the move to visit the North was not proper and that those who were issued South Korean passports and immigration visas could not visit the North. And a fellow in the position of speaker of the puppet National Assembly threatened the compatriots by saying that South Korea would regard those compatriots visiting the North as communists.

Issuing a warning against compatriots visiting the North, the puppet consul general in Canada threatened that the safety of their families and relatives in South Korea could not be guaranteed if they visit the North, and even committed outrageous acts of raiding the houses of compatriots who had returned from a visit to the northern half of the republic by mobilizing gangsters.

Criminalizing the compatriots' visits to their fatherland and scheming to prevent them from doing so, patently show the nature of their slogans about the campaign for tracing, finding and reuniting the separated families, about an open door policy and about compatriots' homeland visits to pay homage to ancestors.

The millions of families and relatives living separated in the North are the projects of a Korean war provoked by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of national division.

Had the U.S. imperialists withdrawn from South Korea and had our country been reunified in accordance with the demands of the Korean armistice agreement which foresaw the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, the sufferings of the separated families would have long been relieved.

While doggedly blocking national reunification by following the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate two Koreas, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has launched the campaign for tracing, finding and reuniting the separated families, a farce from which the ring does not expect anything. This is a scheme designed to deceive the people and public opinion at home and abroad and to perpetuate the division.

With the enemy of humanism left intact in South Korea, we cannot expect any solution to humanitarian problems.

If we are to relieve the people of the sufferings caused by separation from their families, we should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the main obstacles to national reunification -- to withdraw from South Korea and remove the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonialization and subjugation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a puppet group which has no real power capable of relieving the suffering of the people separated in the North and South, nor does it have such an intention, and is merely a group of traitors which has no qualification to discuss issues concerning the fate of the people.

It is of no use to discuss issues concerning the fate of the nation with the puppets, and there is nothing to solve by sitting face to face with them.

The sufferings of the people living separated in the North and South can be relieved only when the U.S. imperialists are withdrawn from South Korea, military terrorist rule is cleared away and South Korea becomes independent and democratized.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the youths, students and people which are developing and strengthening in South Korea today are all being waged to achieve this demand.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop babbling about empty sophistry and step down from power without delay.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC'S KOLINGBA VISITS

Arrival Ceremony

SK091543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on July 9 for a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang airport was pervaded with a festive mood at receiving the goodwill envoy of the Central African people. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, were set up in the airport compound.

When the plane carrying the envoy of the Central African people touched down at 11:30 a.m., the crowd warmly welcomed him, bursting into cheers of hurrah and dancing graceful dances.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba was accompanied by Alphonse Gombadi, minister of state for agriculture and livestock; Gabriel Ngaindiro, minister of public health; Salle Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and Jacob Gbeti, minister in charge of special missions at the presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment, and others.

The guests were met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and DPRK Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Central African Republic O Kyong-hwan. Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country were also present at the airport.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba acknowledged the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, passing before them. More than 100,000 working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed His Excellency President Andre Kolingba along the route.

Review of KPA Honor Guard

SK091558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cordially received today His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a goodwill visit to our country.

The great leader shook hands with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba and hugged him.

Present on the occasion were Alphonse Gombadi, minister of state for agriculture and livestock; Gabriel Ngaindiro, minister of public health; Salle Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Jacob Bgeti, minister in charge of special missions at the Presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment; and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, personages concerned and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan were on hand. Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to the two state leaders.

A welcome function took place in honor of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba. The national anthems of the Central African Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were played.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba in company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK091554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 9.

Present there were Alphonse Gombadi, minister of state for agriculture and livestock; Gabriel Ngaindiro, minister of public health; Salle Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Jacob Bgeti, minister in charge of special missions at the Presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment; and other members.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, premier; Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Chang-chu, chairman of the Agricultural Commission; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; O Kyong-hwan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Central African Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim-Kolingba Talks

SK091644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on July 9 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Central African Republic O Kyong-hwan.

Present there on the opposite side were Alphonse Combadi, minister of state for agriculture and livestock; Gabriel Ngaindiro, minister of public health; Salle Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; and Jacob Gbeti, minister in charge of special missions at the Presidency of the Military Committee for National Redressment; and others. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Gift for Kim Il-song

SK091549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a gift today from His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba. Also present were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba briefed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the gift. After seeing the gift, the great leader expressed thanks for it.

Kim Awarded Order

SK091604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was awarded "Grand Cross Order," the supreme order of the Central African Republic.

The awarding ceremony was held today. Present at the ceremony were His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, and his entourage.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan were on hand.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the military committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, awarded "Grand Cross Order," the supreme order of the Central African Republic, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Orders of the Central African Republic were also awarded to Korean cadres and officials concerned.

Gift to Kolingba

SK092248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented a gift today to His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-Pong and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-Hwan. The entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba was on hand.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kolingba Awarded Medal

SK091608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- A DPRK order was awarded to His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a goodwill visit to our country. The awarding ceremony took place on July 9.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the ceremony. Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Kim Chang-chu, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-Pong and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan. The entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awarded Order of the National Flag First Class to His Excellency General Andre Kolingba. DPRK orders and medals were also awarded to the members of the entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK092253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1635 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening in welcome to His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a goodwill visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall together with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause. The band played the national anthems of the Central African Republic and our country at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. His Excellency General Andre Kolingba spoke there.

Invited there were entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba. Present there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and personages concerned and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Central African Republic O Kyong-hwan. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK091628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the grand banquet he arranged this evening in honor of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic:

Your Excellency esteemed President Andre Kolingba, dear guests from the Central African Republic, comrades and friends,

I am very pleased to meet again Your Excellency President Andre Kolingba, an intimate friend of ours, in an amicable atmosphere. It seems only yesterday that you visited our country on the first leg of your first Asian trip after you assumed the important post of the president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, a tour which left unforgettable impressions upon our people. Today you have come all the way to visit us again. We keenly feel here how deep the fraternal friendship and trust between us and how strong the friendly sentiments linking the two peoples are.

I was deeply moved by your earnest and sincere efforts to consolidate and develop steadily the friendly ties between Korea and the Central African Republic. Your Excellency esteemed President, I warmly welcome your visit to our country with particular feelings of intimacy.

It is a unanimous desire of the peoples of Korea and the Central African Republic to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the two countries and it fully conforms to the noble aim of strengthening unity and solidarity among the world people who advocate chajusong (independence). Friendship and solidarity among the peoples of the world is a powerful force which is pushing forward the trend of the era of chajusong as well as a firm guarantee for victory. Only by strengthening their friendly ties and uniting closely can the Third World peoples check and frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war, defend world peace and security and achieve the independent development of their countries.

The African people, by their united force, have turned Africa, once called "a continent of darkness" under the imperialist colonial rule, into a bright continent to greet a new morning of independence and rebirth. Today they are hastening the complete liberation of Africa by waging a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-racist struggle.

The recent 19th conference of heads of state and Government of the Organisation of African Unity eloquently demonstrated that no imperialist moves to intervene and divide nations could ever break the unity and solidarity of the African peoples. We regard the success of the 19th OAU summit as a common success of the Third World.

An important question arising in strengthening unity and cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, is to destroy the old international economic order, a lever of exploitation and plunder at the imperialists' disposal, and establish a new fair one, and successfully realise South-South cooperation.

Under the present circumstances where the efforts to establish a new international economic order has run up against a barrier owing to the stubborn opposition of the Western capitalist countries, it stands out as a most urgent question to realize substantial South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

We deem it necessary, to begin with, for some countries interested in South-South cooperation to take the initiative in adopting practical measures for jointly strengthening economic and technical interchange and cooperation and bring to maturity step by step conditions for the convocation of a South-South summit conference.

The struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order and realise South-South cooperation is closely linked with their struggle to build an independent national economy and an independent new society in each country.

The people of the Central African Republic are now building a new society, liquidating step by step the backwardness left over by imperialist colonial rule.

Your people have registered no small successes in achieving the country's political and economic stability in less than two years, courageously overcoming repeated natural calamities and various obstacles under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President.

The Korean people always pay deep attention to the just cause of the people of the Central African Republic for the building of a new life and sincerely wish you greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country.

Your Excellency esteemed President, we are pleased to note that the relations between the Korean people and the people of the Central African Republic are developing with each passing day as true ones between the friends who are advancing on the road of independence.

The government and people of the Central African Republic are expressing support and sympathy for our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are greatly encouraged by this and express deep thanks to Your Excellency esteemed President and your people. The Korean people will always cherish the friendly relations with the people of the Central African Republic and advance shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle to build an independent new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation by outside forces.

Allow me to take this pleasant opportunity of meeting you again to propose to raise a toast to fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the Central African Republic, to the prosperity and development of your country, to the solidarity between the world people who advocate chajusong, to the good health of Your Excellency esteemed President Andre Kolingba, to the good health of the guests from the Central African Republic and to the health of the comrades and friends present here.

Kolingba's Banquet Speech

SK10144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of the speech made by His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, at the banquet arranged last evening by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Your Excellency President, the great leader, ladies and gentlemen:

Permit me to tell to Your Excellency President, the great leader, that I am glad to be here again in your beautiful country. The delegation of Central Africa and myself received cordial and emotional welcome this time, too, from your people who deem kindness their duty.

I am pleased to meet you who are making tireless efforts for state construction. You are making unremitting efforts to constantly translate the chuche idea into reality. The idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny is being applied in your country through constant and direct contacts with the masses, the motive force for state construction.

It is eight months since my meaningful visit to your beautiful country.

I would like to express most heartfelt thanks to you again on behalf of my delegation and myself for the conveniences provided us to visit your country, timed to coincide with the "month of solidarity," a period of historical significance to everyone who stands behind the struggle of the valiant Korean people.

Your Excellency President, the great leader, allow me to take this opportunity of expressing once again the feelings of solidarity of the entire Central African people towards the friendly Korean people.

You are aware of the stand of Central Africa as regards the problem of the Korean Peninsula. The Central African Republic has maintained the stand of availing itself of every opportunity to voice support to peaceful reunification free of foreign interference. We took the same stand at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi. Generally speaking, we encourage all elements of unity to avoid terrible internal conflicts. And we are opposed to any form of threat of aggression and intervention of foreign forces.

As I mentioned in the preface of my speech, our first meeting in November last was a historic meeting, in the true sense of the word, which enabled us to make acquaintances with each other and give a new impetus to our relations of friendship and cooperation. We had sufficient talks in a friendly atmosphere and agreed upon further strengthening and developing our relations.

It gives me pleasure to witness the progress that has been made in the relations between the two countries since the last visit of the delegation of Central Africa to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. After all, we have observed our promises made at that time.

Your promise on the question of aid to my country is now being fulfilled. When we left Pyongyang, some Korean friends left with us aboard the same plane in order to make concrete studies of the conditions for fulfilling this promise. Korean workers are now helping us to build an experimental farm under difficult conditions. They are working honestly by displaying their wisdom, though efficient technical means they need are not available.

I am also satisfied with the exchanges between our two countries such as the attendance of the delegation of Central Africa at the recent World Conference of Journalists in Pyongyang. I hope our two countries will adopt a number of measures for better mutual understanding of the matters of common concern.

Your Excellency President, the great leader, the total failure of recent talks to establish a new international economic order is patent proof of the serious crisis caused by industrial states. Their tenacious selfishness aggravates the aftereffects of the crisis and seriously affects the economy of the developing countries.

Under this gloomy situation, we should carry into effect South-South cooperation at least to strengthen and develop the relations between us at our own will. The nations of the new-emerging forces should cooperate with each other in the struggle against arms race and all factors threatening world peace and security.

Allow me, Your Excellency President, the great leader, to conclude my speech by proposing a toast to the good health and long life of Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, to the prosperity of the Korean people, to the reunification of Korea and to the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic.

Kim-Kolingba 2d Set Talks

SK102351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- A tete-a-tete talks between the great leader Comrade Kim-Il song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, was held on July 10. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Luncheon

SK102354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on July 10 in honor of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic. The luncheon passed in an amicable atmosphere.

Kim, Kolingba See Performance

SK110011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- School children's art circle members gave a performance on July 10 in welcome of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on a goodwill visit to our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the performance together with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, took the box to the strains of the welcome music, the audience warmly welcomed them with applause. Children's Union members presented bouquets of flowers to the leaders of the two countries.

Invited to see the performance was the entourage of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba. Seeing the performance were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, and personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan and working people.

The art circle members put on stage the chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and a colorful program. They delighted the guests by singing Central African songs. The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological content and artistic value.

His Excellency General Andre Kolingba presented a floral basket to the little artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

Kolingba Departs

SK111137 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA) -- His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, who had paid a goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang for home this afternoon by special plane.

The goodwill envoy of the Central African people was seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and other cadres as well as a large number of working people in the city.

CARRYING OUT OF THREE REVOLUTIONS STRESSED

SK051204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 4 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 5 July special article: "Vigorously Carrying Out Three Revolutions Is a Consistent Policy to Which Our Party Adheres"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By vigorously waging the struggle for implementing the line of three revolutions, our party has achieved a brilliant victory in the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions and effected a great advance in all domains of socialist construction.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have, indeed, made great strides since the time when they entered the road of constructing a new society. This whole course, embroidered with proud feats, is characterized by the acceleration of a vigorous march under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

With the vigorous waging of the three revolutions, our revolution and construction rapidly developed, and brilliant victories and success were achieved in all domains of politics, economy and culture. All these facts clearly demonstrate the righteousness and the indomitable vitality of the policy for implementing the three revolutions set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, in many immortal classic works and documents, has fully elucidated the inevitability and historical position of the three revolutions set forth by the great leader, the demands in principle arising in their implementation, and our party's struggle for carrying out the three revolutions.

The document he issued on 1 July 1975 carries very important meaning. It was issued at a time when a new upswing in production effected by vigorously waging the three revolutions was raised as more than important than ever before. Our people were then achieving great success by waging the battle of loyalty for conquering ahead of schedule the major targets of the 6-year plan. To usher in the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victory and to bring about a new upswing in revolution and construction in all domains of people's economy, especially in the domain of the mining industry -- the first process of production -- our people had to further raise the three revolutions banner. This urgent and pressing demand could be further brilliantly solved by the issuance of the historical 1 July document.

In the document, the historical position held by the three revolutions in socialist and communist construction is scientifically elucidated. The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is our party's basic strategic line set forth by the great leader Comrade Il-song for socialist and communist construction. In this -- the elucidation of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as our party's strategic line for socialist and communist construction -- is implemented the firm position of the glorious party center, which tries to carry through to the end the chuche revolutionary cause carved out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system is a historic turn in the working class' revolutionary struggle. But, even after the establishment of the socialist system, various differences remain, such as those between urban and rural areas, between the working class and peasants, in the level of the material and cultural lives and labor of society. This is related to the situation in which many remnants of the old society remain in the domains of the ideology, technology and culture, even after the establishment of the socialist system. Therefore, to carry the communist cause through to the end modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, we should put forth the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture as the basic revolutionary task and thoroughly materialize it.

As noted in the document, it is important in materializing the party's three revolutions line to have such units of production and living as the Komdok mine placed in the vanguard consequent with the position the Komdok mine occupies in vigorously accelerating socialist construction.

A large group of the revolutionary working class works and lives at the Kimdok mine. And, the Komdok mine assumes an important share of the primary process of production. Therefore only when the flames of the three revolutions are vigorous there can they vigorously spread to every nook and cranny of the nation, and can a new upswing in production be realized in all domains of the people's economy.

In the document, the specific tasks for effecting a great upswing in production by vigorously waging the three revolutions are elucidated. What is important, above all, is to further accelerate the technological revolution.

The technological revolution is the revolutionary task to free the workers -- already freed from exploitation and oppression -- from difficult and hard labor by developing production capacity and to make the people's life more affluent and civilized.

The first task arising before the Komdok mine in accomplishing the technological revolution was to increase the transport capability by building a large, long-distance conveyor belt.

Komdok mine was abundant in ore resources and also was well excavated. But the workers there were faced with difficulties in developing the mine in accordance with the party's intention, failing to solve the issue of transporting the ore. Our party, which scientifically grasped with clairvoyant wisdom the prospects for development of the mine and the situation then existing, opened a broad road for future development of the mine by indicating in the document the policy for realizing the conveyor belt at Komdok mine. With the construction of the large long-distance conveyor belt transport line, a great monumental creation, under the bold operations and energetic guidance unfolded by the party, the workers of Komdok mine came to be able to easily lift some 10,000 miners out of the pits located thousands of meters underground.

What is also important in carrying out the technological revolution is to accelerate modernization of large and modern equipment and to lay a firm foundation for production technology.

The job of excavating underground resources, owing to the peculiarity of the production technology, is very hard and requires much labor. Therefore, without realizing the work of making the equipment large and modern, one cannot mine and handle large amounts of these resources. Amid the struggle for materializing the policy set forth in the document, the foundation of production in the mining industry domain came to be more firmly laid. Today, in all the country's coal and other mines, including Komdok, excavation equipment has been made large-scale, modern, and high-speed, and various modern types of machine equipment, included integrated tunnelling machine and cylindrical coal excavators have been widely introduced in production. Together with this, small-tool machines and pit-gang equipment has improved to a very high stage. Thus, a great advance has been achieved in freeing the workers from difficult and heavy labor and in improving their working conditions. And production is increasing remarkably every year.

What arises as an especially important question in achieving a new upswing in production is vigorously waging the ideological revolution. Vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions while firmly placing the ideological revolution in the lead is the consistent principle to which our party adheres.

Everything is decided by the people's ideological consciousness. When people are ideologically motivated, they will be overflowing with revolutionary obligation and militant spirit, and collective innovations and miracles will occur.

In the document, the basic question for carrying out the ideological revolution by arming all the workers with the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader and indoctrinating them to be endlessly loyal to him, and the question of coming to the positive aid of mines on the basis of the ideological revolution are specifically elucidated. With the policy set forth in the document for vigorously waging the ideological revolution thoroughly materialized, a basic turn occurred in the people's ideological, spiritual features and morale. Now, the whole society is fully imbued with the chuche idea and strongly imbued with the spirit of working and living in a revolutionary manner. And, all workers struggle only for the party and the revolution, fatherland and people, and for society and collective, possessing endless loyalty to the party and leader.

Today's existing reality, in which a new turn is being effected in the struggle for the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy, and collective renovation and miracles are being enacted at various places in the country -- including the Nampo lockgate construction site and the Komdok mining complex expansion construction site -- shows well how just our party's policy is on the vigorous implementation of the ideological revolution.

Powerfully accelerating the cultural revolution along with the ideological and technological revolutions is an important question to effect a new upsurge in production.

The cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task to cultivate workers into men developed in all aspects and to smoothly meet their cultural demands. Only when the cultural revolution powerfully pushes ahead can the workers work and live in a cultural manner and radically increase production.

In the document our party gives a scientific exposition of the inevitable course of the development of culture in socialist society.

In retrospect, culture in the past society of exploitation was enjoyed only by the few of the wealthy class in urban areas. The exploited laboring class -- including the working class -- was excluded from a modern civilization and could not live a cultural life. In our society, however, the working class and the people are enjoying a cultural life today.

The working class is the most revolutionary and cultural one. As delineated in the document, a revolutionary culture should be created in the large collectives of the working class, such as the Komdok mining complex. A new culture created among the working class in plants and mines should be introduced into urban and rural areas. This is the inevitable course of the development of culture in socialist society.

The original idea on the inevitable course of the development of culture in socialist society, which is propounded in the document, serves as a powerful weapon making it possible to powerfully accelerate the working classification of the whole society.

Working classizing the whole society means remodeling all the members of society after the working class. To successfully achieve this historic cause, the ideological and organizational nature of the working class should be further strengthened and its cultural nature should be enhanced in order to make the working class a model for the entire society.

Only when our working class actively creates a new culture and, the resultant socialist-type culture, filled with revolutionary romanticism, blossoms fully can the working classification of the whole society further push ahead.

Ensuring various conditions so that the working class may create a new culture as the masters of a new society with a correct viewpoint on itself is an important demand to positively accelerate the cultural revolution.

Amid the party's benevolent love and care, various conditions in which a socialist culture -- a new culture of the working class -- can be created are provided well in our country today. Well equipped cultural halls have been built at various places where the collectives of the working class work and live, and art teams of workers are briskly conducting their activities. Thanks to the development of the educational system in which the workers study while working, every worker can receive professional education.

Imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution. This historic cause to realize the independence of the popular working masses is accomplished through the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The party members and workers should conquer the high peak of socialism ahead of schedule by further upholding the red flag of the three revolutions in the sectors and at the units of the people's economy.

JAPAN'S MOVES TO IMPROVE TIES WITH NORTH PROTESTED

SK111402 Seoul YONHAP in English 1302 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has expressed displeasure over Japan's latest moves to improve its relations with North Korea, with which it has no diplomatic ties.

The Seoul government officially relayed its discontent to the Tokyo government when Vice Korean Foreign Minister No Chae-won Monday called in Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda.

During the one-hour talk with the Japanese envoy, No conveyed Seoul's position that considering the existing friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo, it would not be desirable if the visit of a pro-Pyongyang Japanese lawmaker to North Korea was actually a move to expand exchanges between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

"There is no change at all in Tokyo's policy to maintain friendly relations with Seoul," Maeda told No, adding that he will convey the Seoul government's position to his home government, Kim Pyong-yon, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, said.

The burgeoning diplomatic strain follows a series of reports relating to the establishment of trade missions between North Korea and Japan, the exchange of resident journalists and Japan's reported move to allow a North Korean delegation, headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice chairman of the North Korean association of external cultural affairs, to enter Japan for an unofficial fishery meeting in Japan.

A government official here said that Seoul would not hesitate to take the necessary measures should Japan try to substantiate such moves with North Korea. The official expressed concern that the Seoul-Tokyo relations which have been amiable since ending of the Japanese textbook controversy would again be strained if there is any change in the Tokyo-Pyongyang relations.

Meanwhile, Chuji Kuno, a leading parliamentary member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), recently visited Pyongyang to discuss promoting Tokyo-Pyongyang relations.

In a press conference held in Tokyo after returning from Pyongyang, Kuno said he had proposed that Japan and Pyongyang establish reciprocal trade missions and exchange resident reporters while hinting at the Tokyo government's indirect involvement in the negotiation. Hyon had been denied entry to Japan after he made the political remarks denouncing South Korea while visiting Tokyo two years ago.

HELP SOUGHT ON BEIJING REFUSAL TO ISSUE VISAS

SK120329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government, responding to Beijing's refusal to issue entry visas to South Korean delegations to two United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-funded conferences recently held in China, has requested the UNDP to take appropriate action on the case, it was learned Tuesday.

The two conferences were held in Qingdu and Hangzhou from May 20 to June 9 and from May 23 to June 22, respectively. One was intended to provide technical training to geological experts and the other to hydroelectric specialists. South Korea, which subscribes 900,000 U.S. dollars annually to the UNDP, has sought unsuccessfully to send its delegates to the two programs.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that the UNDP, acting on South Korea's request, has instructed all organizations under its umbrella to see that the countries hosting UNDP-funded conferences issue entry visas to delegates from all member nations.

In an official document distributed to its member organizations June 30, the spokesman said, the UNDP has also threatened not to fund any programs when delegates from specific nations are denied entry visas by the host government.

The spokesman said the government will watch to see whether China issues entry visas to a South Korean delegation to a conference to be held in China under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization, a specialized United Nations agency, from Aug. 4 to Sept. 10. He said the government will ask United Nations authorities to cancel the event should China again reject the entry of South Koreans. Although China and South Korea do not have diplomatic relations, South Korea granted the entry into the country of an official Chinese delegation last May to negotiate issues relating to a hijacked Chinese airliner that landed in South Korea May 5.

CHON CALLS FOR EFFORTS TO RESUME S-N TALKS

SK120145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] President Chon Tu-hwan said Sunday that the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) and other private organizations should appeal to the international Committee of Red Cross and other world bodies to draw global attention to the family reunion campaign. He added the government would exert diplomatic efforts to have the deadlocked inter-Korea talks resumed to help bring together separated families in south and north Korea.

During a visit to the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), he said the state-run broadcasting company should make all out efforts to reunite dispersed families in cooperation with government and other relevant organizations.

KBS has been televising the separated family reunion program since June 30, reuniting more than 1,850 families as of iounday. The program, he said, profoundly affected all Korean people. Recalling many people gave up many nights of sleep to watch the program, he said no efforts should be spared to help reunite separated families.

Should another war break out in the Korean peninsula, it would bring about greater tragedy and more separated families than the Korean War (1950-53) did, he said.

The present separated family reunion campaign provided the younger generation with a living lesson on anticomunism, he said. The people, he said, should take advantage of the campaign to renew their resolve to enhance national power to prevent another fratricidal war.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY DRA'S KARMA

Talks With Tsedenbal

LD100713 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] July 9 -- (By special BIA correspondent) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA had a round of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of Great Hural of Mongolian People's Republic, here yesterday. [sentence as received] During these talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations and pressing international issues.

During these talks Babrak Karmal elaborated on the situation around Afghanistan and the activities of the party and state of the DRA for safeguarding the gains of April Revolution and for building a new democratic society as also the imperialist forces and internal counter-revolution. Babrak Karmal expressed satisfaction with the expansion of relations between the two countries. He also apprised the Mongolian leader of the positions adopted by the party and Government of the DRA on major international problems.

In his turn, Yu. Tsedenbal told the Afghan delegations the details of the achievements of Mongolian decisions of the 18th Congress of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the targets set in the current five year plan. He also dwelt on the extensive measures which Mongolian party and government have taken to raise the level of life and culture of the people of Mongolia. He stressed that the Mongolian party and state attach great importance to the consolidation and expansion of ties of friendship between the peoples of Mongolia and Afghanistan.

MONTSAME Commentary

OW081736 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1627 GMT 8 Jul 83

["Commentary" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 July (MONTSAME) -- A party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal starts its official visit of friendship to the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) today on July 8. The high-level visit of the Afghan envoys is viewed in Mongolia as an event of great political significance for the people of this country who are true friends of revolutionary Afghanistan and it is an event testifying to the ever-growing ties of friendship between the DRA and the other socialist community countries.

The path traversed by the Afghan people in the post-revolutionary years was not an easy one. The anti-imperialist national democratic revolution dealt a powerful blow to the position of imperialism in the Middle East. Merely for this reason, the international and external reactionary forces launched a broad-scale undeclared war in a bid to strangle the Afghan revolution and prevent that country from advancing along the road of progress. The United States, Israel, Pakistan and China are taking an active part in this undeclared war. But the Afghan people are reliably defending their revolutionary gains relying on the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Although the undeclared war is inflicting huge damage on Afghanistan, it nevertheless continues to score great success in economy, culture, science and public education.

The people of Afghanistan, being deeply aware that they have become genuine masters of their homeland, are firmly resolved to build a just society on the ancient Afghan land under the leadership of the PDPA. Speaking at the plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee in Kabul on July 3, Babrak Karmal said the path the country has traversed and the present state of affairs testify that the counter-revolutionary forces can no longer reverse the road of development brought about by the April Revolution. The Afghan people are becoming ever more conscious of the tasks of the revolution and are delivering a decisive rebuff to the enemies. The Afghan Government is a government which fights for peace and justice.

The DRA today maintains diplomatic relations with about 70 countries and develops cooperation with nearly 50 communist workers', revolutionary and democratic parties, national liberation movements and other progressive organizations. The DRA, proceeding from the principles of peaceful co-existence of states, irrespective of their difference in the sociopolitical structure, is making consistent efforts for establishing equitable and mutually-beneficial relations with all countries. With this in view, it advanced a proposal to hold bilateral and multilateral dialogues and talks with neighbouring Pakistan and Iran and to jointly seek ways for improving the situation in the region.

The DRA believes that the sole alternative for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is the peace proposals of the DRA of May 14, 1980 and of August 24, 1981. That is way, it is quite natural that the DRA is ready for a constructive dialogue and talks in order to bring about a lasting peace in that area and for a just settlement of the situation around that country.

Mongolian leaders Yu Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh in their message of greetings to the Afghan leaders of the 5th anniversary of April Revolution in Afghanistan noted that the peace-loving foreign political course of the DRA and its tireless efforts for consolidating good-neighbourly relations and mutual understanding are raising the country's prestige on the international arena. Together with all other peace-loving peoples, the Mongolian people fully support the peace initiatives of the Afghan Government viewing them as a definite programme for solving the situation around Afghanistan and as a weighty contribution to strengthening peace and stability on the Asian Continent.

Of late, Mongolia and Afghanistan have been exchanging reciprocal visits by party and state delegations and are closely cooperating in the spheres of science, culture, art, tourism and sports. Ties are also established between trade union and youth organizations. All this lead to better mutual understanding between the two peoples.

There is much in common between the Mongolian and Afghan peoples in history and life. Therefore, the Afghan friends are keenly interested in the historic experience of Mongolia's development from feudalism to socialism, by-passing the capitalist stage of development. The Mongolian people will willingly share this experience with their Afghan friends.

'KAMPUCHEA' HAILS SUMMIT ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

BK120719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Jul (SPK) -- In a commentary, the paper KAMPUCHEA notes that the proposal of goodwill of the recent summit of member countries of the Warsaw Pact aims at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The central organ of the KUFNCD National Council continues: Currently, to struggle to defend peace, which is constantly threatened by attempts of imperialist circles to provoke nuclear war, is an imperative task of the first order. To that end, thousands and thousands of partisans of the arms race and the cancellation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe [sentence as received]. Following this international forum and faced with the impasse of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations at Geneva, leaders of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact signatory countries, during their summit recently organized in Moscow, have put forward an important proposal to eliminate the nuclear danger in Europe, make this region a zone of peace, reduce military expenses starting January 1984, prevent the recourse to the use of force in settling disputes, and create finally a non nuclear region in northern Europe and the Balkans.

After calling deliberate suicide every imperialist attempt to provoke nuclear war and analyzing the grave consequences which could derive from it, the paper concludes:

The party, government, and people of the PRK warmly acclaim the new proposal full of goodwill of the Warsaw Pact member countries which, as always, continue to work for peace and assist Kampuchea to defend its national independence and work of building socialism.

HENG SAMRIN GREETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

BK120745 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Jul (SPK) -- Recently, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, addressed a greetings message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday anniversary.

The message says in particlar: We are very pleased to see that the noble tasks which you have accomplished have contributed to improving the well-being of the Polish people, defending the cause of the genuine socialist revolution, and frustrating all attempts of the imperialists and the reactionaries to topple socialism in Poland by using the free trade union "Solidarity." May the relations of friendship between our two parties and peoples strengthen and develop more everyday.

VODK REPROVES HAYDEN FOR 'SIDING WITH SRV'

BK110605 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Does Australian Foreign Minister Hayden Side With the Aggressors or With the Victims of the Aggression?"]

[Text] Since the Australian Labor Party came into power, Australian Foreign Minister Hayden has launched activities relating to the question of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

His action has caused people to raise the following questions: Does Australia side with the Vietnamese aggressors or with the Kampuchean people, who are victims of the Vietnamese aggression and genocide? Does Australia side with international law and the UN Charter or does it oppose to international law, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions? To give the correct answers to these questions, we must first of all examine Australian Foreign Minister Hayden's activities relating to the question of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea:

1. While ASEAN and all other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world are jointly pressuring Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the new Australian Government has chosen to reconsider its aid to the Vietnamese aggressors. During his visit to Hanoi, Hayden promised the Vietnamese aggressors that Australia would support Vietnam in its request for aid from international organizations.
2. Hayden set forth a plan for settling the Kampuchean problem by getting rid of Democratic Kampuchea and the CGDK. This in fact, is a Vietnamese-Soviet scheme. This plan runs counter to international law, the UN Charter, the four resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea.
3. The Australian foreign minister proposed that China and the ASEAN countries display a so-called flexibility with regard to the Kampuchean problem. This means that China, the ASEAN countries, and the world community should abandon their principles, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions, turn to compromise with the Vietnamese aggressors, and accept the outcome of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.
4. Hayden did not utter a word about the call for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea as defined in the four resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
5. Hayden openly defended the Vietnamization plan being implemented in Kampuchea by the Hanoi authorities. He tried to conceal and justify the annexationist and genocidal crimes committed for the past almost 5 years by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors by sending millions of the Vietnamese nationals to plunder the Kampuchean territory and rob the Kampuchean people of their land, houses, crops, and rice.
6. Hayden tried to prevent the Kampuchean people from intensifying their struggle to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors by raising a pretext that if the Kampuchean resistance forces fought more vigorously Vietnam would send more aggressor troops to Kampuchea and occupy Kampuchea forever.

These attitude and activities showed that Australian Foreign Minister Hayden side with the Hanoi aggressors. Hayden posed himself as an advocate defending the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. He did not try to help solve the Kampuchean problem correctly and justly in accordance with the UN Charter and the UNGA resolutions. Hayden does not side with justice, the victims nor the cause of defending peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK deeply regret the Australian foreign minister's perverse attitude which runs counter to international law and the UNGA resolutions. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK are keeping a close watch on this matter. We will continue to keep a close watch on Mr Hayden to see whether he wants Vietnam to forever occupy Kampuchea and set up an Indochinese Federation and wants the Soviet Union and Vietnam to dominate Southeast Asia and control the Malacca Straits.

The Kampuchean people hope that the Australian foreign minister will immediately stop acting as an advocate to defend the Le Duan Vietnamese clique's aggression against Kampuchea and instead turn to join with the ASEAN countries, all other peace- and justice-loving countries, and the world community in demanding and pressuring Vietnam to withdraw its troops totally, unconditionally, and immediately from Kampuchea in

accordance with the four UNGA resolutions and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination without any outside interference.

Only when all countries in the Southeast Asian, Asian, and Pacific regions, and all other peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UNGA resolutions and give all forms of support to the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK in their struggle to drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea can tension in Southeast Asia be eradicated, can long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia be ensured, and can peace and order in the world be guaranteed.

KPNLF PREPARING TO SET UP RADIO STATION

BK110738 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 11 Jul 83 p 12

[Exc rpt] A high-level military source told MATUPHUM on the evening of 10 July that the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front of Premier Son Sann is preparing to set up a radio station: "Voice of the Kampuchean People." This station is located at a secret site in Kampuchea. It earlier carried out a trial transmission for 1 week. During the trial transmission it broadcast three times a day on the AM band in the Cambodian language only. No information is available as to when it will begin broadcasting officially. The source said the station's transmission power will limit its reception radius to no more than 100 km. Part of the station's equipment was donated by the Singapore Government at the end of 1982. More equipment is needed to increase the transmission power.

SIHANOUKIST GROUP TO OPEN INFORMATION OFFICE

BK120225 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] The Khmer resistance movement led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk is making preparations to open up an information office in Bangkok as part of the re-organization of its works here, diplomatic sources told THE NATION REVIEW yesterday.

They said one of the prince's sons would be named head of the FUNCINPEC's [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] information office. Among officers to be attached to the information office would be Prince Ronarit, according to the sources.

The re-organization, which is being worked out, will include the setting up of liaison offices responsible for contacts with diplomatic circles and international agencies, and an office to take charge of seeking material aid from other countries, according to one of the sources. He said the re-organization was aimed at enhancing the efficiency in the operations of the prince's aides here. The idea of re-organizing the movement's operations here was initiated by Prince Sihanouk, who is concurrently president of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, in early June, he added. Meanwhile, another diplomatic source said that the consignment of 500 rifles promised by Singapore to the Sihanoukist forces had arrived and been delivered to the forces about two weeks ago.

U.S.-THAI 'COBRA GOLD-83' EXERCISE SCORED

BK081303 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] According to foreign reports, a joint U.S.-Thai military exercise, codenamed "Cobra Gold-83," began in the Gulf of Thailand on 6 July and will continue until late this month. It will be participated in by 10,000 U.S. naval officers and men, 30 warships from the Thai Navy and the U.S. 7th Fleet, and 40 warplanes and helicopters. It was also reported there will be a troop landing on a beach in Songkhla Province during the exercise.

The joint U.S.-Thai military exercise is one of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' acts in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to make the situation in Southeast Asia unstable and tense -- a challenge and threat to peace and tranquillity of nations in the region.

The current exercise is the largest U.S.-Thai naval exercise ever carried out over the past years and took place after the U.S. imperialists hurriedly transported artillery pieces and a large quantity of weapons and war equipment to Thailand earlier this year.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN AID FOR LAOS -- Hanoi VNA July 8 -- The Hungarian Solidarity Committee on July 5 presented medicines, laboratory equipment and fabrics worth 1.2 million forints as aid to Laos, reports KPL. The aid was handed to Khamhung Saklikham, secretary of the Lao Committee for Solidarity with Asian-African Peoples, by Mihaly Illes, chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Hungarian Embassy in Laos. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 8 Jul 83 OW]

REFUGEE AID PROJECTS -- Vientiane, June 15 (KLP) -- Officials from the National Committee for Social Security and War Veterans and from the High Commission for Refugees [HCR] of U.N.O. and other officials concerned, recently inspected the development projects for refugees in Sayaboury Province. The team had inspected the construction site of a 30-bed hospital which is worth 202,000 U.S. dollars assisted by the HCR, and visited the construction site of water reservoirs which can irrigate nearly 800 hectares of local farmland. After carrying out an inspection, the HCR had agreed to provide a number of pumps, trucks and motor-boat engines to the province to be used in the projects. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 15 Jun 83 BK]

DEATH OF DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Vientiane, June 21 (KPL) -- Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, representing the Lao party and government, on June 19, paid tribute to the late Ko: an ambassador to Laos, Kim Yun-chong. Also paying homage on the occasion were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, president of the Lao Committee for the Support of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Thongdam Chanthaphoni, deputy minister, [and] head of the presidential office. On the same day, diplomatic envoys and international representatives also paid their last respect to the deceased ambassador. Kim Yun-chong was accredited as ambassador to Laos in October 1982. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 21 Jun 83 BK]

RADIO TRANSMITTER, RECEIVER UNIT -- Vientiane, June 24 (OANA-KPL) -- The meteorology department attached to the agricultural, irrigation and agri-cooperative service of the southern Champassak Province, recently installed the river-depth warning posts along the Mekong bank in the region. The service also installed the short-wave radio transmitter and receiver unit in Parksong District for weather forecast purpose to serve agricultural work. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 24 Jun 83 BK]

SITTHI REVEALS PRC REPLY TO HAYDEN ON KAMPUCHEA

BK110626 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's call for some flexibility on the part of the Chinese to facilitate movements towards a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue has been met with a diplomatic response from Beijing. The response is: "Flexibility must not weaken our principles." The Chinese reply to Hayden's call, made last Sunday in a news conference at the end of his tour of Southeast Asian countries, was disclosed yesterday by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Sitthi said he was of the opinion that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach displayed "a tougher stand" during his talks with Hayden more than a week ago in Hanoi than that he assumed during the Thach-Sitthi meeting here on June 9. He said that the Vietnamese gave a different definition to the common expression that Kampuchea should be neutral, non-aligned and independent when Thach clarified the issue to Hayden.

For the Vietnamese, he said, neutrality means that foreign forces, including the U.S. forces in the Philippines and the five powers arrangements, were unacceptable whereas the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime had been rightly installed with general elections and was an independent government. Sitthi described the details of Thach's accounts to Hayden as nothing new, although the information provided by the Australian foreign minister to him had been passed on to all the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said Hayden had explained to him that the Australian minister did not believe all of Thach's account and understood ASEAN'S positions, but that he had "domestic problems" to tackle.

In what appeared to be a slight shift back to his former attitude, Sitthi said he did not understand what Hanoi meant by the so-called "Chinese threat" and charged Vietnam with attempting to turn the crux of the Kampuchean problem as a conflict between Vietnam and the Kampuchean people into one between Vietnam and China. Sitthi recently offered to act as a go-between between China and Vietnam following Thach's statement that the Kampuchean issue was virtually one between Vietnam and China.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

BK110625 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand and China will try every means possible to bring Hanoi to the negotiating table to resolve the Kampuchean conflict, Permanent Secretary to the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin said last night. Mr Asa and a team of high-level ministry officials returned last night after visiting China.

Mr Asa said that among the topics discussed in Beijing were the Kampuchean problem and forthcoming visit to Thailand by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Mr Wu will visit Thailand and Pakistan from July 25 to August 2. Mr Asa said that both he and Mr Wu agreed, during talks, that Hanoi was trying to evade the Kampuchean issue by citing the Chinese threat as an obstacle to a political settlement. Vietnam has repeatedly said that unless the China threat is ended, it will not withdraw its 150,000 troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Mr Asa said that Thailand, China and other countries which support the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government must work hard to keep the DK seat in the United Nations Assembly which will convene in September.

He said that as ASEAN and China have shown their flexibility toward the Kampuchean issue, Hanoi should also be flexible because "Vietnam has engendered the problem by invading Kampuchea." Mr Asa also said that Beijing praised Thailand for its perfect handling of last month's ASEAN-EEC meetings in Bangkok.

SITTHI TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR CGDK ON EUROPE TOUR

BK110245 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will start his European tour tomorrow in a fresh round of campaign to lobby for the retention of the UN membership of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, expected to be challenged in the upcoming UN General Assembly late this year. "We will put up a tough and full-force campaign this year," said Sitthi whose European tour includes Belgium, Denmark and Britain.

He said Europe is important in the strategy to drum up support for the credentials of the resistance government because "countries in the continent are relatively less patient in the pursuit of a political solution to the Kampuchean problem." The European countries, he said, wanted an early breakthrough for the Kampuchean question.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi also said he might take a whirlwind tour of Australia and many other island states in the Pacific Ocean later this year as part of the lobby to retain the CCDK'S credentials at the UN General Assembly.

The major line of contention that Thailand and the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would put up in their coordinated campaigns will be in line with the following effect: "While ASEAN has become more flexible in its Kampuchean approach, Hanoi is still as adamant as ever," according to the foreign minister.

Sitthi said that he would spend about three days in Belgium before making a three-day visit to Denmark. He will later visit Britain to participate in an international meeting, to be organized by a strategic institute and meet newly-appointed British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe. He will also meet with former British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington during his visit to the country. His meeting with the new British foreign minister was significant since it would ensure continued support from Britain for ASEAN, he said.

His mission in Belgium could be harder than that in Denmark which has given firm backing to the ASEAN's stand in Kampuchea, he hinted. The senior ASEAN official said while Denmark has supported both the ASEAN-sponsored resolutions on Kampuchea at the last UN General Assembly sessions and the CGDK's seat, Belgium appeared less patient, given the fact that it proposed an idea to solve the Kampuchean issue last year. "But we always welcome others' roles in the issue so far as the roles will not confuse the crux of the problem and deviate from the elements of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK)," he added. Sitthi said that during his visit to Belgium, he will also meet EEC representatives in Brussels.

He said Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden invited him to visit Australia. The invitation, extended during Hayden's stopover here from Hanoi and Vientiane last week, was accepted in principle, according to Sitthi. He said that if possible, he would visit Australia after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has completed his mission there and he would take this opportunity to include many island states in the region in the conceived tour as part of his campaign to lobby for more support for CGDK.

"There are about 10 tiny island states that I can visit. These countries, including Papua New Guinea and Fiji, have been our traditional supporters," he said.

KAREN REFUGEES FROM BURMA TO BE REPATRIATED

BK110710 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- About 400 Karen villagers who fled into this northern border town following last Saturday's clash with Burmese Government troops will be repatriated as soon as possible, Governor Charoensuk Silaphan said yesterday. He said the fleeing Karen were staying at Ban Mae Kokan School in Tambon Mahawan, south of this Thai-Burmese border district. The school is opposite one of the Karen rebels' strongholds in Ban Palu of Burma. He added that the authorities in the area including border patrol policemen and military officials had been instructed to keep their close watch at Karen refugees at Ban Mae Kokan School to prevent them from escaping from the temporary encampment. The governor said over 20 Karen villagers and two Thais who were injured in last Saturday's clash were admitted to Mae So Hospital for medical treatment. Six Karen were killed in the incident.

Charoensuk said officials in the province were surveying the damages on villagers' houses because of the spillover of the brief battle. The governor predicted that the border situation would return to normal but "officials concerned have been ordered to be on alert for possible violence."

Commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 34, Col Surachet Dechawong, meanwhile, said he did not expect another big offensive by the Burmese troops in the near future. Last Saturday's clash could be a result of a disturbance by Karen rebels, he said. He added that the Karen villagers who fled into Thailand last Saturday would have to return to Burma in the next few days. A senior police officer in Tak said the Saturday's clash carried on for about an hour and a half and 27 shellings fell in Palu market of Mae Sot after which 27 policemen were immediately despatched to the troubled area as part of the alert.

KHMER REFUGEES TO BE RELOCATED TO SAFE AREAS

BK120209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] A huge effort to relocate thousands of Khmer refugees was being made for their own safety because their settlement was considered a vulnerable target in the event of a Vietnamese attack, a senior government source said yesterday. The source said the nearly 80,000 refugees were concentrated at Nong Samet near Ta Phraya District in Prachin Buri Province. Starting from today, the refugees will be separated into groups of between 10,000 to 20,000 people for temporary settlement at camps along the border, the source said.

He said the Vietnamese were still shelling Khmer resistance positions inside Kampuchea despite the advent of the rainy season, which usually brings a lull in hostilities. Apart from the safety aspect, the relocation of the refugees would also make it easier for international organisations to distribute aid supplies along the border, the source said. He said that Khmer resistance forces had stepped up operations against Vietnamese troops, particularly in the Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Siem Riep and Battambang areas. The forces had received support from the civilians and this had prompted the Vietnamese to intensify their activities against the Khmers.

Searches have been conducted in Khmer villages in a bid to root out the resistance and its supporters and this had resulted in villagers deserting their homes and moving towards to the Thai-Kampuchea border, he said. He said that a large number of Khmer civilians were heading for safer areas close to the border opposite Buri Ram and Si Sa Ket Provinces.

ARMY OFFICER SAYS PRO-SOVIET GROUP EMERGES

BK120155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Cha-am, Phetchaburi -- A senior army officer disclosed here yesterday that a pro-Soviet communist group known as "Green Star Movement" has surfaced in the northeast to fill the vacuum left by the southwards move of the pro-Beijing Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). Assistant Army chief-of-staff, Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, made the disclosure during a briefing on international security to members of Chat Thai Party who gathered here for a three-day seminar.

Gen Chaowalit said members of the "Green Star" movement had crossed the Thai border from a neighboring country to the northeast in a bid to establish their influence in areas formerly held by the pro-Chinese communist insurgents. The pro-Soviet communist operatives numbering about 200-300 have infiltrated the rugged terrain of the Phuphan mountain range -- a former major bastion of northeastern pro-China communist insurgents, Lt Gen Chaowalit said.

He declined to name the foreign country serving as the springboard for the operatives of the new movement to build up influence in the remote areas in the northeast, but judging by geographical proximity, he was apparently referring to Laos, a communist country in the Soviet orbit of influence.

The Second Army Region has been instructed to take urgent actions to deter and reduce the influence of the new communist movement in the area under its jurisdiction, according to Lt Gen Chaowalit. "This is an urgent matter as a communist movement with foreign backing could develop into a formidable problem. Therefore we have to solve the issue as soon as possible," he said.

The assistant army chief-of-staff said the pro-China communist movement had retreated from the north and the northeast to the south following severe setbacks. CPT has reportedly moved its headquarters from the northern province of Nan to the south in the wake of serious ideological rifts which have resulted in massive defections to the government. However, operatives under the banner of CPT are still waging guerrilla warfare in some areas in the lower part of the northeast -- the so-called Operational Zone 207 and Zone 205. The strength of the armed insurgents in the areas have been put at about 500-600.

Lt Gen Chaowalit did not say whether the "Green Star" movement was only a faction in the pro-Soviet Phak Mai Party, also operating from Laos or a separate movement. Nor did he mention any connection or relation between the two movements. Lt Gen Chaowalit said the national armed forces had overcome a "revolutionary war," but it would be quite wrong to claim that the communists had been totally defeated. "Until we can eliminate all conditions conductive to a civil war, the communists have not been defeated," he told Chat Thai members who were attending a seminar. The conditions, he said, included corruption and misuse of authorities.

The assistant army chief-of-staff also said the military must not meddle with political affairs unless political development could affect the efforts to defeat communist insurgents. "The military is willing to support the democratic process. What the military aid in the past is something of the past," he said.

He was apparently referring to the abortive role played by the military in the formation of the coalition government after the April 18's general elections. Some Chat Thai members charged the military with "double-crossing" the party which sought to serve as the core of a new coalition government.

Lt. Gen. Chaowalit said the military will "play by the rules of the game" in its political involvement. "As we have shown, we will not resort to a violent means in our involvement in politics," he added.

He skirted a question as to the military would renew its efforts to have the Constitution amended to the effect that senatorial powers be retained and government officials could hold political posts concurrently.

CHAT THAI PREPARES ACTION AGAINST SAMAK

BK110911 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The Chat Thai Party is in the midst of a two-day seminar at Cha-am beach resort to prepare itself to launch a no confidence vote against Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet on Wednesday, but while its secretary-general, Banhan Sinlapa-acha, yesterday admitted to the press that the party did not expect to win it was pressing ahead because it "wanted to perform its duty as the people's representatives."

"We know that he (Samak) will get full support from MPs in the coalition government but we want to do what opposition MPs who are the people's representatives should do, that is to protect the public's interests," Banhan said during the party's seminar being held at the resort town in Phet Buri Province.

The no-confidence debate against the communications minister over the rise in train fares will be held on Wednesday and the House of Representatives is expected to vote on the matter the following day.

"I expect it to be an open vote because we will not call for a secret vote," he said.

Lt. Chaowarin Latthasaksiri, Rat Buri MP told the press that 12 Chat Thai MPs are ready to perform their duty in speaking against the communications minister.

On a separate matter, Sgt. Songtham Panyadi, Chiang Rai MP, speaking at the seminar, said he would propose a discussion over the role of the military in politics.

"The military should not interfere with the political party system and if we can achieve this our country will be like civilised nations."

Mr. Songtham also explained why the party is not at present initiating any move to amend the Constitution.

"Our ideas in the party are split, some want to see the House speaker as the president of Parliament while some want to have a public-elected prime minister. Others want members of the Senate to participate in considering important bills," he said.

Wednesday's debate against Minister Samak is scheduled to begin at 1:30 p.m., Parliament Secretary-General Maj.-Gen. Krawi Suthat na Ayutthaya said in Bangkok this morning.

U.S.-THAI 'COBRA GOLD-83' EXERCISE CRITICIZED

BK120556 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 July unattributed "article": "An Act of Military Provocation Against the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The United States and Thailand have conducted a joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold-83" in the Gulf of Thailand since 7 July. In addition to the Thai Naval and Marine forces, the Pentagon has mobilized 10,000 U.S. officers and soldiers, 30 warships of the 7th Fleet, and 40 warplanes for this joint exercise which, according to the Pentagon and the Thai military command, is aimed at perfecting the sea combat, troop landing, and mine-laying facilities of the U.S. and Thai Armed Forces in the Gulf of Thailand.

It should be pointed out right away that the exercise, conducted in an area close to the waters and territory of the PRK and the SRV, is a show of strength designed to threaten the Indochinese countries. It has the nature of an act of military provocation and will only aggravate the tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' Thailand trip, his address at the ASEAN foreign ministries' regular conference in Bangkok, and the "Cobra Gold-83" military exercise are parts of Washington's unchanged policy towards the three Indochinese countries. Throughout his stay in Bangkok, Shultz spared no effort to prod Thailand and other ASEAN countries into opposing Vietnam and Kampuchea, and to encourage confrontation and tension in the region, in an attempt to alter the situation in the region in favor of the United States and the Chinese expansionists and hinder the trend toward peace, stability, and development of the revolution in the region.

Coming in the wake of Shultz' Southeast Asia trip, this military exercise is a maneuver aimed at simultaneously asserting the U.S. presence in Southeast Asia, tying the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, more tightly to the U.S. war chariot, and increasing the Washington-Beijing collusion in the strategy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

In its policy of coming back to Southeast Asia and turning ASEAN into a future military bloc, Washington is seeking to tighten its hold over Thailand, considering that country to be a frontline country in the region. In the past years, especially in 1982, the United States gave Thailand large amounts of military aid, including modern fighter and bomber aircraft, mortars and missiles of various types, warships, and thousands of tons of ammunition. U.S. loans intended for the modernization of the Thai Armed Forces will be increased to \$99 million in 1984, up by nearly 50 percent over the U.S. loans to Thailand in 1982. Many groups of U.S. military advisers have arrived in Bangkok as special consultants to help Thailand modernize its armed forces.

Washington and Beijing have actively encouraged Thailand to increase its help to remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries against the PRK. U.S. and Chinese weapons and ammunition have been transported to the Thai-Kampuchean border for use against the PRK.

The "Cobra Gold-83" military exercise is another cynical maneuver in a series of hostile U.S. actions against Vietnam. At a time when Beijing, smarting and panicked in the face of the developing trend toward dialogue, is clamoring against compromise, this U.S. military exercise aids the Chinese expansionists' efforts to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia and is a grave challenge to the countries in the region.

Although the criminal Washington-Beijing alliance in the region has made the situation more complex, it cannot check the development of the national liberation and independence movement in Southeast Asia.

WORLD JOURNALISTS' DECLARATION CONDEMS U.S.

OW111137 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11 -- "The danger of a new global war comes from the reckless policy of war pursued by the bellicose circles in the United States," says the final declaration of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace held in Pyongyang from July 2-6.

The conference, with the participation of 169 delegations from 118 countries and 17 international organizations of journalists, was convened on the initiative of the International Organization of Journalists, the Union of African Journalists, the Federation of Latin American Journalists, the Federation of Arab Journalists, and the Korean Journalists Union. The conference discussed two major issues: The struggle against imperialism to safeguard peace and the support for the Korean people's struggle for national unification.

One hundred and sixteen delegates took the floor to condemn the war policy of U.S. imperialism. The representative of the American press denounced U.S. imperialism. The representative of the American press denounced U.S. imperialism for using its mass media to launch a defamation campaign against the Soviet Union and whip up an anti-Soviet hysteria.

At its closing meeting, the conference unanimously adopted a statement condemning the aggressive and war policy of the imperialists, especially the policy of nuclear arms production of the United States and its allies. "It is the priority task of the world progressive journalists at present to prevent the danger of a new world war and safeguard world peace and security," the declaration stresses.

The conference "supported all the relevant proposals and initiatives raised by the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries and called upon the governments and people of all countries that they should not follow the U.S. policy of aggression and war, nor allow foreign military bases to be set up in their territory." The declaration called upon "the progressive journalists of the world to actively join in the sacred struggle of the world peace-loving people to prevent a new world war through their energetic writings."

The participants voiced their strong support for the Korean people's just struggle for peaceful and independent unification of their country. It issued an appeal to journalists of the world on the Korean question and adopted a letter to the South Korean men of the press.

The Vietnamese journalists' delegation led by Hoang Thinh together with the delegates of other countries have made active contributions to the success of the conference.

SOVIET SCIENTIST CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL ATTACKS

BK1111326 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Soviet Academician (Suklov), who attended the international symposium on the long-term effects of toxic chemicals on man and nature held in Ho Chi Minh City, has put forth concrete evidences showing that within 10 years of war -- from 1961 to 1971 -- 44 percent of cultivable lands and forests in Vietnam were affected by toxic chemicals. The U.S. Army sprayed more than 7,000 tons of CS toxic chemicals and about 90,000 tons of high poisonous substances, increased the stockpiling of chemical weapons, prepared to turn chemical weapons into the main instrument to destroy environment and kill mankind. [sentence as heard]

The U.S. also put forth a \$10-billion program for the production of new binary warheads and poisonous gases which destroy the nerve center.

LE DUAN LEAVES FOR 'REST' IN SOVIET UNION

BK111444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party Central Committee, has left for a rest [nghir] in the Soviet Union. On hand at the airport to see him off were Comrades To Huu, Nguyen Co Thach, Hoang Tung, Tran Xuan Bach, Vu Quang, Nguyen Khanh, and many others. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to our country Chaplin.

UN ENVOY SUPPORTS WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW111059 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11 -- Vietnam fully backs the convening of a world conference on disarmament as soon as possible, said Vietnamese Ambassador Le Kim Chung in New York on July 7. Addressing the recent session of the ad hoc committee on the World Disarmament Conference, Ambassador Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, condemned the imperialists for speeding up an unprecedented arms race, hence driving mankind towards the brink of a nuclear war. He also condemned the imperialists for hindering the early convening of the World Disarmament Conference. "Vietnam, a developing country and a victim of the wars of aggression waged by imperialism imperialism, colonialism and expansionism, ardently desires to live in peace," Le Kim Chung pointed out, adding that the Vietnamese people would therefore do their best to contribute to world peace.

TAP CHI CONG SAN EDITORIAL ON BUILDING HANOI

BK111030 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jun 83, pp 1-8

[Editorial: "Build Hanoi To Make It Worthy of Being Our Country's Heroic Capital" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] With its important location, the Hanoi capital must be built into a municipality that **SYMBOLIZES** our country's socialist regime and is a **FOUNDATION** for our nation's revolutionary cause.

As a **LEADING POLITICAL CENTER**, Hanoi must firmly maintain political security, social order, and safety under all circumstances; satisfactorily carry out the system in which the party leads, the people control, and the state manages; and launch a seething mass revolutionary movement. The Hanoi municipal party organization must be firm and strong; the Hanoi cadres and workers must typify a sense of class consciousness, a spirit of solidarity, and a staunch struggle impetus, and maintain creative ability and an organizational and disciplinary spirit of the Vietnamese working class.

As a **MAJOR ECONOMIC CENTER** and a **CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** of the nation, Hanoi must be prosperous, strong, and able to meet the requirements of production and the people's daily lives in the municipal area. It must increasingly contribute to the general development of the national economy -- an economy with a rational industrial-agricultural structure -- in which there are important branches, occupations, and production establishments that play a significant role for the nationwide economy and for export. [paragraph continues]

Hanoi must set a typical example of working with efficiency, good quality, and high effectiveness, and must turn out reliable products for both domestic and foreign markets.

As THE LARGEST CENTER IN THE CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL DOMAINS, Hanoi **must** illuminate the political, cultural, and ideological concept throughout the country -- a concept with fine effect to the world. The people of Hanoi must symbolize the new socialist men, who have a sense of consciousness and an ability to exercise their collective mastery, who lead a civilized, healthy, and courteous life-style. Hanoi must be the nation's top venue for scientific and technological research and application, and the place that can effectively carry out the economic development program, satisfactorily improve the people's daily lives, and strengthen national defense and security.

Struggling to make Hanoi a real symbol of the socialist regime in our country is an arduous yet glorious task. In this task, we have various **BASIC ADVANTAGES**. Having undergone almost 30 years of socialist transformation and construction, Hanoi today is a productive municipality where socialist production relations have dominated various economic sectors, where production forces have been strengthened with additional industrial branches and trades, and where many important institutions for scientific and technological research and cadre training have been established. The municipality's suburban areas have been expanded. The people of Hanoi, especially the great majority of the urban population who are cadres, workers, and civil servants, have acquired a good political and cultural background and have maintained the glorious revolutionary tradition. The municipality also has many skillful workers and craftsmen, and a large contingent of socialist intellectuals who have abundant creativity. The Hanoi party organization is one of the country's largest party organizations. The special relationship between the central government and the municipality is a tie that can mobilize and integrate various forces to build the capital.

In the tasks of building the capital, however, there are **MANY GREAT DIFFICULTIES**. The material and technical bases developed slowly, and their improvement was diverted and not proportional -- especially the infrastructure and public welfare projects which are too small, insufficient, and backward. This situation requires a long time to overcome. Industrial production (including small industry and handicrafts) relies mainly on imported materials. A substantial amount of staple goods provided by the state to the urban population is normally received as aid from foreign countries. Meanwhile, the ability to supply grain, food, and agricultural products and materials to the municipality by provinces in the Red River Delta and the suburban areas of Hanoi are limited. As a result, a change in imports and exports has a great effect on Hanoi's production and daily life.

Hanoi is a place where there are many wage earners and a place where a large number of cadres, workers, and civil servants of the administrative and service sectors are concentrated (both of the central government and the local administration). These people are presently faced with many difficult problems in their daily lives.

The state and economic management apparatus, which has been established and operated for many years under the system of bureaucratism and subsidization, is located chiefly in Hanoi.

These problems have created a great inertia in economic activities and have negatively affected many aspects of the capital's socioeconomic life.

Hanoi is an area where the enemies are trying to intensify their multifaceted war of sabotage, especially espionage and psychological warfare, while carrying out other activities to undermine our economic and cultural domains.

In such a very difficult socioeconomic situation, the Hanoi party organization and people, over the past 2 years, have made great efforts to implement the party's and state's lines and policies and have scored REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS. Hanoi has been able to stop the decrease in industrial production and has gradually strengthened agriculture in the suburban areas and built them into a food belt.

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In such a very difficult socioeconomic situation, the Hanoi party organization and people, over the past 2 years, have made great efforts to implement the party's and state's lines and policies and have scored REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS. Hanoi has been able to stop the decrease in industrial production and gradually strengthened agriculture in the suburban areas and built them into a food belt. It has done fairly well in developing exports while striving to meet a number of vital requirements in the people's daily lives, which include distributing grain and food, providing more jobs for the people, building more living quarters, increasing the sources of water, maintaining political security, and strengthening the armed forces.

The aforementioned achievements were scored mainly due to the efforts of the majority of the party cadres and members, workers, and civil servants of Hanoi who have preserved their political quality, unyieldingly struggled to overcome difficulties, positively implemented and defended the party's and state's lines and policies, and strived to oppose negative phenomena. Various party committee and administrative echelons in Hanoi have made initial progress in consolidating grassroot establishments, improving work style and strengthening economic management.

The general situation in Hanoi, however, improves slowly and many WEAK POINTS are still prevalent. Industrial production is not stabilized and machinery is not fully used, thereby causing a quantitative and qualitative decrease in the production of goods. Agricultural production has been marking time for a long time; intensive cultivation is improving, slowly; and favorable conditions have not developed to enable an effective expansion of the suburbs. The economic, scientific, and technological potentials in the municipal area have been initially exploited and hardly used. The socialist battle-ground has not been consolidated and has met with setbacks in some areas, especially in the distribution and circulation front. The daily life of the workers and civil servants is still very difficult; the cultural, educational, and public health tasks, in general, meet with little success; sanitation in the municipality is poor; and bad practices, superstition, and social vices are developing. Order and security have not been satisfactorily maintained.

This situation was due partially to various objective difficulties. The main cause, however, rested on our own shortcomings.

Many organizations of the party Central Committee and the government have no clearcut and unified ideas in the task of building the capital. They have not set up a priority basis for Hanoi in the investment of capital construction and in the distribution of material facilities. Many ministries and central sectors have not satisfactorily strengthened and managed their branches in the Hanoi area. The relations between the central and local economies are weak. The system of bureaucratic and subsidized management has not been positively overcome, and the division of responsibility in management is slowly assigned to the municipality. The management apparatus of various central sectors is developing slowly, while negative phenomena are prevalent in the contingent of cadres, workers, and civil servants under the central authority.

As for the municipality, the leadership of the municipal party committee lacks dynamism and decisiveness. The revolutionary offensive drive, creativity and initiative, and the spirit of self-reliance within the party organization, in general, are weak; while such practices as relying on others, conservatism, and sluggishness have only been slowly overcome. In many respects, the mass movement in Hanoi is weak. It is noteworthy that the municipal party organization has not clearly realized that the struggle between the two paths in our country has continued in an arduous and complicated manner. Neither has it clearly realized the effects of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. As a result, it has neglected the dictatorship of the proletariat in various aspects, and paid little attention to socioeconomic management -- especially market management -- in political, ideological, and cultural tasks, and in the maintenance of social order and security. Regarding the party building task, combat strength and leadership ability have not been developed to the degree expected in a large party organization with many party members who have a high educational background. Cadre-related tasks have not met requirements. The subward level has been strengthened and improved only slowly, while leadership echelons at the municipal, ward, and district levels have not fulfilled their duties.

To make Hanoi worthy of its important position is THE OBJECTIVE REQUIREMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE AND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION in our country and, at the same time, is THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ARDENT DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

Naturally, in building the capital, the party Central Committee and the government, as well as the party organization, to the administration, and the people of Hanoi share the major responsibilities. However, other localities throughout the country must also contribute their efforts to this construction, and strengthen economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation with the capital.

First of all, we must study THE PLAN FOR BUILDING ALL ASPECTS OF THE CAPITAL during the 1980's, giving consideration to development in subsequent years in accordance with THE FOLLOWING GUIDING CONCEPTS: Push forward the three revolutions simultaneously; closely combine transformation with new construction; satisfactorily carry out the motto: The central and regional levels, the state and the people join in building the capital; and positively improve and raise the level of socioeconomic management; standardize the management of the municipality, and so forth, with a view to making Hanoi truly symbolize the socialist regime and turning it into a support for the revolutionary cause of the entire country.

In plans for the construction of the capital, we must clearly define our orientation to create AN AGROINDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY'S FRAMEWORK and in connection with the plans for economic development and distribution of productive forces throughout the country.

In general, we should organize, on a priority basis and in the Hanoi area, those sectors and jobs and industrial production establishments which demand high technical knowledge and occupational skills, which do not cause pollution, and present a rational requirement for transportation (for example: engineering, especially of precision and hardware machinery, electronics and fine arts). We must also solve problems regarding the production of export handicraft items made from materials brought to Hanoi. In addition to the aforementioned sectors, Hanoi also has other branches and trades which mainly serve its production and life, such as the production of agricultural tools, construction materials, processed food, and other products and consumer goods.

We must pay special attention to a rational organization of industrial establishments in the municipal area in order to create a balance between industrial development and the building of the infrastructure (especially electricity, piped water, and communications grids), living quarters and other public welfare projects which serve the material and cultural life of the population.

Suburban agriculture now is capable of meeting not only the demand for food, but also the main requirement of grain for the entire municipality. We must formulate plans and measures to satisfy, at all costs, this requirement in the next few years by accelerating the production of grain and food in suburban areas. At the same time, we must establish supplementary sources of grain and food from adjacent districts and a number of state farms where the central governments has increasingly invested and Hanoi municipality has intensified cooperation and assistance. Along with the production of grain and food, we must pay attention to industrial and export crops, accelerate the movement to plant trees "in gratitude to President Ho forever," and vigorously develop animal husbandry, and poultry and fish raising.

With its potentials and the assistance of the central government, Hanoi must rapidly reach a high-level of intensive cultivation in agriculture, taking the lead in crop yields and animal raising productivity as compared to other places with similar soil and climatic conditions.

Along with expanding production and consolidating agricultural cooperatives, it is necessary to build MODEL VILLAGES for the socialist countryside with local cooperatives and the people providing the work force and the state providing guidance for the formulation of plans and part of the funds for the construction of a number of public utility projects.

In the 1983-85 period, the Hanoi party organization must concentrate efforts on achieving the FOUR SOCIOECONOMIC TARGETS -- laid down by the fifth party congress -- in a way that meets the demands of the actual situation. All activities of various sectors and all fields of work in the municipality must be carried out in accordance with the resolution of the third plenum of the (fifth) party Central Committee, and must be focused on the successful implementation of these four targets with concrete measures.

To ensure success in developing the capital and performing all economic and social tasks in the immediate future, it is necessary to MAKE THE PARTY ORGANIZATION of Hanoi firm and strong in terms of politics, ideology and organization; STREAMLINE ITS ADMINISTRATION at the three levels; and step up its MASS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Efforts must be made to educate all cadres and members of the municipal party organization so that they can improve their fighting spirit in the struggle between the two paths; uphold their revolutionary offensive spirit, initiative and creativity; and struggle against the idea of depending on others, skepticism, uncertainty, indifference, and irresponsibility. More than ever, it is necessary for cadres and party members to clearly demonstrate a leading and exemplary role in their work and healthy lifestyle.

It is necessary to closely supervise the work and activities of cadres and party members, administer the law strictly and justly to cadres and party members who have committed mistakes, and resolutely expel unqualified members from the party. It is also necessary to improve the organizational and operational systems of party chapters and party chapters and party organizations at the grassroots level in all city blocks and study ways to ensure work coordination between the Hanoi party organization and party organizations of various agencies at the central level. This is aimed at satisfactorily providing education for all party members who are residing and working in the municipality so that they can uphold a sense of responsibility in building the capital and truly serve as a core force in the struggle against negativism in society.

We must quickly streamline all the three levels of the Hanoi administration, with attention given to strengthening the city ward level. We must also select and assign good and capable cadres who can handle the situation and tasks effectively to organs of leadership at various levels in the municipality, while resolutely replacing incapable and lazy cadres and severely dealing with degenerate and degraded cadres and party members.

All trade unions youth union and women's union organizations should improve their work and use various active forms -- which are suitable to their functions -- to motivate the masses to participate in activities related to the building and management of the municipality. They should also strive to launch a mass revolutionary movement to emulate in accelerating production, performing daily work, practicing thrift, shaping a healthy lifestyle, maintaining public order and sanitation, and struggling against all manifestations of negativism with pride as citizens of the capital who master their municipality.

In the years ahead, it is necessary for Hanoi to satisfactorily solve the following pressing problems:

1. FURTHER STABILIZE THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THAT OF WORKERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Under the guidance of the Council of Ministers and with the help of the ministries, sectors and localities concerned, Hanoi must seek every available measure to ensure at all cost THE STABLE SUPPLY OF THE NINE ITEMS OF GOODS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FIXED QUANTITIES and quality and on schedule. In distributing these items of goods, efforts should be made to resolutely struggle against loss, damage and waste, as well as against under-the-counter deals and other manifestations of negativism.

All production and business units must implement wage and bonus policies correctly, ensure that cadres, workers and civil servants receive rational increases in their incomes and avoid the use of illegitimate methods, which are a violation of socialist property.

It is necessary to arrange for as well as to provide guidance and assistance for, families of workers and civil servants to engage in secondary production so as to help increase their sources of income while ensuring additional assets for society, and put an end to the practice of acting as middleman to amass profits illegitimately.

It is also necessary to actively provide employment, on a priority basis, for the children of workers and civil servants.

Efforts should be made to motivate every person to uphold a sense of responsibility and contribute actively to overcoming common difficulties in order to step up production, restore socialist order in all domains, and create favorable conditions for the stabilization and improvement of life.

2. REARRANGE AND ACCELERATE PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

With regard to INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, the main direction for the years ahead is to satisfactorily use the existing production capacity with indepth investment as the most suitable measure. Meanwhile, in building new establishments, it is necessary to focus, first of all, on uniformity to ensure the optimal use of existing establishments. Enjoying supplies of energy and raw materials on a priority basis, all enterprises in the capital should continue to take the initiative in production and business activities while striving to improve management and correct deviations and loopholes, particularly in the procurement of additional materials and the consumption of products.

It is necessary to satisfactorily solve all problems concerning policies and measures in order to vigorously develop small industry and handicrafts and use many suitable forms to strengthen economic relations between the state and small industrial and handicraft production establishments. Efforts should also be made to continue consolidating and expanding all cooperatives, adopting measures for improvement and management which are suitable to every type of production team, and arranging and providing guidance for those still engaged in individual work to carry out production in the correct direction.

With regard to COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION, it is necessary to improve and expand communications and transportation networks in targeted areas, and increase the means of conveyance for and turn over the tasks of water and land transport to the municipal communications and transportation sector so that it can serve as the country's major communications link.

With regard to AGRICULTURE, while gradually reorganizing production, it is necessary to concentrate on solving a number of pressing problems concerning food and grain, and ensure a stable supply of vegetables for the municipality. It is also necessary to vigorously develop animal husbandry in the collective economic and family economic sectors while restoring various state-operated livestock (hog, chicken and cattle) raising establishments and increasing the productivity and volume of production of carp in all bodies of water which are under the management of the state.

Efforts should be made to continue consolidating all agricultural cooperatives, reorganizing weak cooperatives, improving the system of product contracts with laborers, and detecting and correcting deviations in the application of this system.

The municipal party committee should improve and intensify its leadership and guidance over agricultural production in the suburban areas.

With regard to CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION, along with investing in industrial and agricultural production in targeted areas, it is necessary to pay attention to renovating and building infrastructure, houses and other public projects while preparing for the construction of a number of important projects in subsequent years.

Plans should be formulated in such a way as to ensure that the construction of all projects is carried out homogeneously and intensively so that they can be completed and put into use quickly. Joint efforts should also be made to step up investment by the state along with the mobilization of additional labor forces -- especially the number of unemployed laborers -- by various organs, enterprises, cooperatives and people in the municipality.

3. RESTORE SOCIALIST ORDER IN THE FIELD OF DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION.

First of all, it is necessary to reorganize the activities of various state-operated economic units; intensify socialist business accountability; and resolutely struggle against negative manifestations in production and business activities and against attempts to disrupt the market. It is particularly necessary to manage state products and goods systematically, and prevent such practices as theft, under-the-counter deals, and the siphoning off of goods to the "free" market.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the forces, expand the operation and improve the service of socialist trade in the circulation of goods and other service activities.

It is necessary to expand the activities -- especially those involving essential commodities -- of the organized market while stepping up control of the "free" market; resolutely struggle against speculators, smugglers, producers of fake goods, and illegal businessmen; prevent "dishonest" persons from establishing illegal contacts with those degenerate elements in various state-operated trade organs or state-operated economic establishments; and, in accordance with law, severely deal with the chief manipulators who seek to disrupt the market and undermine the economy.

The municipality must coordinate with all economic and legal organs at the central level in conducting intensive and careful investigations and studies so as to resolutely eliminate newly emerged BOURGEOIS BUSINESSMEN AND TRADERS.

4. ENSURE SECURITY AND ORDER.

It is necessary to FIRMLY ENSURE POLITICAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ORDER AND SAFETY IN THE CAPITAL and resolutely struggle against THE ENEMY'S MULTIFACTED WAR OF SABOTAGE -- especially against their spies and psychological warfare -- in order to safeguard all leading organs of the party and the state.

To satisfactorily carry out these tasks, efforts must be made to consolidate and strengthen the municipality's armed forces (army and public security forces) and vigorously develop the role played by the masses and all grassroots organizations and city ward level administrations in the preservation of order and security.

It is also necessary to educate cadres, party members and the masses so that they know how to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, keep secrets, struggle gallantly against all manifestations of negativism, and detect and effectively check criminals, hooligans, speculators, smugglers, and those who seek to disrupt order and security.

5. STRENGTHEN LEADERSHIP OVER ACTIVITIES ON THE CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FRONT.

All cultural activities in the capital must be focused on the need to SHAPE AND MAINTAIN A CIVILIZED AND HEALTHY SOCIALIST LIFESTYLE, and resolutely eliminate decadent and reactionary culture and superstition. In the economic field in particular, it is necessary to instill a sense of initiative and creativity and to struggle against conservatism, sluggishness, and the idea of depending on others, while firmly grasping the lines adopted by the party and the state and satisfactorily adhering to the principles of socialist economic management. All cadres and party members must take the lead in shaping a civilized and healthy lifestyle. On the cultural front, all sectors at the central level must coordinate with the municipality in caring for or improving the cultural and spiritual life of the people in the capital, considering this as one of their important and permanent task. It is necessary for the municipality to supervise all cultural and artistic activities in the capital, and promptly prevent any cultural activity which is unhealthy or is designed merely for business purposes.

Efforts should also be made to improve the quality of work related to education, public health, sports and physical education, the protection of mothers and infants, and the care of youths, teenagers and children in the municipality so as to contribute actively to shaping a healthy and highly cultured life.

In its resolution on the tasks of the capital of Hanoi, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has profoundly analyzed the status of the municipality, affirmed its achievements and shortcomings, and pointed out the guidelines and tasks necessary in making the capital firm and strong. Based on this resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the Hanoi party organization should conduct criticism and self-criticism along with reviewing the tasks it has carried out in the past years and setting forth practical measures for its work in the years ahead.

Let the municipal party organization uphold its spirit of revolutionary offensive and boldness in thought and action, as well as in taking responsibility, to improve its work, thus creating a new impetus in the implementation of the party's resolution on building the capital. Let all the other localities throughout the country strive to strengthen their cooperation with Hanoi so as to contribute actively to building the capital.

We believe that the party organization and people of the capital of Hanoi, having defeated all types of enemy, will not shun any difficulty and will strengthen their unity and heighten their vigilance to advance boldly in fulfilling their mission -- building Hanoi to make it worthy of being the SRV's heroic capital.

DONG THAP HEIGHTENS PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION

0W111357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] All sectors and echelons in Dong Thap Province have intensified propaganda and education among the cadres and people to help them heighten their vigilance. Regular study sessions are held for the masses to that they can thoroughly grasp the party's and state's directives and resolutions on countering the enemy's multifaceted sabotage war and on firmly maintaining public order and security in the locality.

All sectors and echelons have linked the task of motivating the masses to participate in countering the enemy's multifaceted sabotage war with the implementation of policies such as those concerning grain procurement and purchase, agricultural transformation, (?and collection of) industrial and trade taxes. Through the mass movement for participation in the defense of national security, the people have provided many tips, helping public security agents to detect and handle more than 1,300 cases of infractions, encroachment on socialist property, and sabotage plots, and to seize large quantities of material supplies, commodities, and weapons. The public security service has helped sectors and echelons intensify their control over maintenance of public order and security at agencies and in localities.

EFFORTS OF HAIPHONG'S SECURITY FORCES NOTED

BK110928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Haiphong Municipality has recently sent five teams of cadres to basic units to inspect and guide efforts to launch the all-party and all-people movement to resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. The security forces of the three municipal districts have concentrated efforts on carrying out public propaganda and education activities in order to heighten the people's vigilance against plots to organize illegal emigration abroad, against reactionaries under a religious guise, against psychological warfare activities and ideological sabotage, and against superstitious beliefs.

With the people's assistance, the security forces have arrested a gang specializing in smuggling people abroad and promptly prevented activities harmful to local order and security.

BRIEFS

CUU LONG PADDY COLLECTION -- To date, cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants in Cuu Long Province have delivered more than 42,500 metric tons of paddy as tax to state granaries. This figure, which produces an increase of some 4,000 metric tons over the total volume collected last year, represents more than 94 percent of the tax collection norm for 1983. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83 BK]

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